

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the outstanding non-final Office Action mailed January 25, 2007. Claims 1-24 remain pending in the present application. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and pending claims are respectfully requested.

1. Priority

Applicants have submitted herewith a certified copy of the UK 020711.6 application as required by 35 U.S.C. § 119(b).

2. Response to Objections to the Specification

The specification has been amended to capitalize the terms "Front Page" and "Dreamweaver" as requested in the Office Action. Further, the abstract has been amended to remove reference to "(Figure 7)."

Withdrawal of the objections is respectfully requested.

3. Response to Objections of the Claims

Claims 2-22 and 24 are subjects of objections for various formalities. The claims have been amended to correct the objections referenced in the Office Action. Withdrawal of the objections is respectfully requested.

4. Response to Rejections of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 25-27 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. Claims 25-27 are canceled without prejudice, waiver, or disclaimer, and therefore, the rejection to these claims is rendered moot. Applicants take this action merely to reduce the number of disputed issues and to facilitate early allowance and issuance of other claims in the present application. Applicants reserve the right to pursue the subject matter of these canceled claims in a continuing application, if Applicants so choose, and do not intend to dedicate any of the canceled subject matter to the public.

5. Response to Rejections of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 1-24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as allegedly being directed to non-statutory subject matter. The Office Action states that the claims do not produce a useful, concrete, or tangible result.

Applicants reference the Computer Guidelines (http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/compexam/interim_guide_subj_matter_eligibility.html) which states that “merely determining or calculating a price may not be held to be a tangible result, instead reasonably being interpreted as just a thought or a computation within a processor; however, calculating a price of an item to sell and then conveying the calculated price to a potential customer would be a tangible result.”

See MPEP 2106 and *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group*, 149 F.3d 1368 (Fed. Cir. Jul. 23, 1998) (“Today, we hold that the transformation of data, representing discrete dollar amounts, by a machine through a series of mathematical calculations into a final share price, constitutes a practical application of a mathematical algorithm, formula, or calculation, because it produces ‘a useful, concrete and tangible result’—a final share price momentarily fixed for recording and reporting purposes and even accepted and relied upon by regulatory authorities and in subsequent trades.”)

Similarly, Applicants submit that claim 1, 18, and 23 are also directed to statutory subject matter for at least the result of labeling choices of content for a web page to indicate to a server approved combinations of content so that a web document is produced for serving to a user. This is an example of conveyances of information that produce tangible results. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-24 is respectfully requested.

6. Response to Rejections of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-5, 18-19, and 23-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by *Danneels* (U.S. Patent No. 6,038,598). Claims 1-6, 18-19, and 23-24 also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by *Brid* (U.S. Patent No. 6,772,144 B2).

a. Claim 1

As provided in claim 1, Applicants claim:

A method of authoring a document to be served for rendering on a plurality of classes of device comprising:

defining at least two choices of content which may be styled for a first content portion of the document and conveyed to the server;

defining at least two choices of content which may be styled for a second content portion of the document and conveyed to the server; and

labelling the choices of content for a web page to indicate to a server approved combinations of content for the first content portion of the web page with content for the second content portion of the same web page, wherein the web page is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the web page and the second content portion of the same web page.

(Emphasis added).

Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 1 is allowable for at least the reason that *Danneels* and *Brid* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least “labelling the choices of content for a web page to indicate to a server approved combinations of content for the first content portion of the web page with content for the second content portion of the same web page, wherein the web page is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the web page and the second content portion of the same web page,” as recited and emphasized above in claim 1.

Rather, *Danneels* describes a plurality of sets of web pages that are mapped to a single uniform resource locator (URL). A server system evaluates which of the sets to return in response to a user’s request based on factors internal or external to the server. See abstract and col. 3, lines 18-36. *Danneels* describes that a respective set of web pages is created by an author, and then the author creates another set of web pages. See col. 2, lines 34-55. Accordingly, *Danneels* fails to teach or suggest “labelling the choices of content for a web page to indicate approved combinations of content for the first content portion of the web page with content for the second content portion of the same web page, wherein the web page is produced by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the web page and the second content portion of the same web page,” as

recited in claim 1. For example, *Danneels* does not disclose producing a web page by incorporating an approved combination of content for a first content portion and a second content portion, where there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the first content portion and there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the second content portion, where an approved combination of a choice from the first portion and a choice from the second portion is what is used in the produced document. In contrast, *Danneels* is directed to selecting a set of web pages to serve a requesting user.

With regard to *Brid*, *Brid* describes a device-independent template which “defines how to display information” or may be regarded as a content structure. See col. 2, lines 38-63 and col. 3, lines 22-41. The device independent template is adapted for a particular device, and this is regarded as a device-specific template. In the examples of Fig. 4 and 5, they show how the device-specific template for Fig. 4 does not call for a chart to be displayed, where the device-specific template for Fig. 5 does. Each of the figures do show the same representations of the data that is common to both. Accordingly, *Brid* fails to teach or suggest “labelling the choices of content for a web page to indicate to a server approved combinations of content for the first content portion of the web page with content for the second content portion of the same web page, wherein the web page is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the web page and the second content portion of the same web page,” as recited in claim 1. For example, *Brid* does not disclose producing a web page by incorporating an approved combination of content for a first content portion and a second content portion, where there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the first content portion and there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the second content portion, where an approved combination of a choice from the first portion and a choice from the second portion is what is used in the produced document. In contrast, *Brid* describes adapting a layout or template to a specific device implementation where some data elements may be omitted from the device-specific layout or template.

For at least this reason, claim 1 is not anticipated by *Danneels* or *Brid*. Therefore, the rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn.

b. Claims 2-6

Because independent claim 1 is allowable over the cited art of record, dependent claims 2-6 (which depend from independent claim 1) are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that the dependent claims contain all the features of independent claim 1. See *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Additionally and notwithstanding the foregoing allowability of claims 2-6, these dependent claims recite further features and/or combinations of features (as is apparent by examination of the claim itself) that are patentably distinct from the cited art of record. Hence, there are other reasons why these dependent claims are allowable.

c. Claim 18

As provided in claim 18, Applicants claim:

A system for authoring a document to be served for rendering on a plurality of classes of device comprising:

a content defining tool for defining at least two choices of content which may be styled, for a first content portion of the document and at least two choices of content, which may be styled, for a second content portion of the document; and

a labelling tool which permits an author to label the choices of content to indicate to a server allowable combinations of content for the first content portion with content for the second content portion of the same document, wherein the document is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the document and the second content portion of the same document.

(Emphasis added).

Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 18 is allowable for at least the reason that *Danneels* and *Brid* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least "a labelling tool which permits an author to label the choices of content to indicate to a server allowable combinations of content for the first content portion with content for the second content portion of the same document, wherein the document is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the document and the second content portion of the same document," as recited and emphasized above in claim 18.

Rather, *Danneels* describes a plurality of sets of web pages that are mapped to a single uniform resource locator (URL). A server system evaluates which of the sets to return in response to a user's request based on factors internal or external to the server. See abstract and col. 3, lines 18-36. *Danneels* describes that a respective set of web pages is created by an author, and then the author creates another set of web pages. See col. 2, lines 34-55. Accordingly, *Danneels* fails to teach or suggest "a labelling tool which permits an author to label the choices of content to indicate to a server allowable combinations of content for the first content portion with content for the second content portion of the same document, wherein the document is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the document and the second content portion of the same document," as recited in claim 18. For example, *Danneels* does not disclose producing a web page by incorporating an approved combination of content for a first content portion and a second content portion, where there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the first content portion and there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the second content portion, where an approved combination of a choice from the first portion and a choice from the second portion is what is used in the produced document. In contrast, *Danneels* is directed to selecting a set of web pages to serve a requesting user.

With regard to *Brid*, *Brid* describes a device-independent template which "defines how to display information" or may be regarded as a content structure. See col. 2, lines 38-63 and col. 3, lines 22-41. The device independent template is adapted for a particular device, and this is regarded as a device-specific template. In the examples of Fig. 4 and 5, they show how the device-specific template for Fig. 4 does not call for a chart to be displayed, where the device-specific template for Fig. 5 does. Each of the figures do show the same representations of the data that is common to both. Accordingly, *Brid* fails to teach or suggest "a labelling tool which permits an author to label the choices of content to indicate to a server allowable combinations of content for the first content portion with content for the second content portion of the same document, wherein the document is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the document and the second content portion of the same

document,” as recited in claim 18. For example, *Brid* does not disclose producing a web page by incorporating an approved combination of content for a first content portion and a second content portion, where there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the first content portion and there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the second content portion, where an approved combination of a choice from the first portion and a choice from the second portion is what is used in the produced document. In contrast, *Brid* describes adapting a layout or template to a specific device implementation where some data elements may be omitted from the device-specific layout or template.

For at least this reason, claim 18 is not anticipated by *Danneels* or *Brid*. Therefore, the rejection of claim 18 should be withdrawn.

d. Claim 19

Because independent claim 18 is allowable over the cited art of record, dependent claim 19 (which depends from independent claim 18) is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that the dependent claim contains all the features of independent claim 18. See *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Additionally and notwithstanding the foregoing allowability of claim 19, the dependent claims recites further features and/or combinations of features (as is apparent by examination of the claim itself) that are patentably distinct from the cited art of record. Hence, there are other reasons why the dependent claim is allowable.

e. Claim 23

As provided in claim 23, Applicants claim:

A data structure that is suitable for processing to produce a rendered document, the program comprising:

a content defining section defining at least two choices of content for the document, which may be styled, for a first content portion of the document and at least two choices of content, which may be styled, for a second content portion of the same document;

a label section which includes labels corresponding to choices of content, each label indicating to a server an allowable combination of content for the first content portion with content for the second content portion of the same document, wherein the document is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of

content for the first content portion of the document and the second content portion of the same document.

(Emphasis added).

Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 23 is allowable for at least the reason that *Danneels* and *Brid* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least “a label section which includes labels corresponding to choices of content, each label indicating to a server an allowable combination of content for the first content portion with content for the second content portion of the same document, wherein the document is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the document and the second content portion of the same document,” as recited and emphasized above in claim 23.

Rather, *Danneels* describes a plurality of sets of web pages that are mapped to a single uniform resource locator (URL). A server system evaluates which of the sets to return in response to a user’s request based on factors internal or external to the server. See abstract and col. 3, lines 18-36. *Danneels* describes that a respective set of web pages is created by an author, and then the author creates another set of web pages. See col. 2, lines 34-55. Accordingly, *Danneels* fails to teach or suggest “a label section which includes labels corresponding to choices of content, each label indicating to a server an allowable combination of content for the first content portion with content for the second content portion of the same document, wherein the document is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the document and the second content portion of the same document,” as recited in claim 23. For example, *Danneels* does not disclose producing a web page by incorporating an approved combination of content for a first content portion and a second content portion, where there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the first content portion and there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the second content portion, where an approved combination of a choice from the first portion and a choice from the second portion is what is used in the produced document. In contrast, *Danneels* is directed to selecting a set of web pages to serve a requesting user.

With regard to *Brid*, *Brid* describes a device-independent template which “defines how to display information” or may be regarded as a content structure. See col. 2, lines 38-63 and col. 3, lines 22-41. The device independent template is adapted for a particular device, and this is regarded as a device-specific template. In the examples of Fig. 4 and 5, they show how the device-specific template for Fig. 4 does not call for a chart to be displayed, where the device-specific template for Fig. 5 does. Each of the figures do show the same representations of the data that is common to both. Accordingly, *Brid* fails to teach or suggest “a label section which includes labels corresponding to choices of content, each label indicating to a server an allowable combination of content for the first content portion with content for the second content portion of the same document, wherein the document is produced for serving to a requesting user by incorporating an approved combination of content for the first content portion of the document and the second content portion of the same document,” as recited in claim 23. For example, *Brid* does not disclose producing a web page by incorporating an approved combination of content for a first content portion and a second content portion, where there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the first content portion and there are multiple choices of content available to be used in the second content portion, where an approved combination of a choice from the first portion and a choice from the second portion is what is used in the produced document. In contrast, *Brid* describes adapting a layout or template to a specific device implementation where some data elements may be omitted from the device-specific layout or template.

For at least this reason, claim 23 is not anticipated by *Danneels* or *Brid*. Therefore, the rejection of claim 23 should be withdrawn.

f. Claim 24

Because independent claim 23 is allowable over the cited art of record, dependent claim 24 (which depends from independent claim 23) is allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that the dependent claim contains all the features of independent claim 23. See *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Additionally and notwithstanding the foregoing allowability of claim 24, the dependent claims recites further features and/or combinations of features (as is

apparent by examination of the claim itself) that are patentably distinct from the cited art of record. Hence, there are other reasons why the dependent claim is allowable.

7. Response to Rejections of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In the Office Action, claims 20, 22, and 25-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Brid* in view of *Lachhwani* (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0116418 A1).

All of the claimed features of independent claim 18 are not taught and suggested by *Brid*, as previously discussed. Further, the cited art of *Lachhwani* fails to cure the deficiencies of the *Brid* reference in suggesting or teaching all of the claimed features in claims 18 or claims 20 & 22 (which depend from independent claims 18). Therefore, a *prima facie* case establishing an obviousness rejection by the proposed combination of *Brid* with *Lachhwani* has not been made, and the rejections of claims 20 & 22 should be withdrawn.

Claims 25-27 are canceled without prejudice, waiver, or disclaimer, and therefore, the rejection to these claims is rendered moot.

CONCLUSION

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that all objections and/or rejections have been traversed, rendered moot, and/or accommodated, and that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned agent at (770) 933-9500.

Respectfully submitted,



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